Total Realization of Regional Income and the Implications on Regional Financial Performance in West Java Province 2013-2017

Andi Primafira Bumandava Eka

Sekolah Pasca Sarjana Doktor Ilmu Manajemen
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
Bandung, Indonesia
andi.primafira@upi.edu

Nugraha Nugraha

Fakultas Pendidikan Ekonomi dan Bisnis
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
Bandung, Indonesia
nugraha@upi.edu

Abstract— **The implementation of regional autonomy brought changes to the management of Regional Finance in general and the management of the Regional Budget in particular which was fully handed over to the regional government. One of the objectives of implementing regional autonomy and fiscal decentralization is to increase regional independence and reduce fiscal dependence on the central government. Increasing regional independence is very close to the ability of regions to manage their regional revenues and produce locally generated revenue and other sources. This management ability reflects regional financial performance. The purpose of this study was to obtain an overview of the effect of labor absorption, realization of investment on the realization of total regional revenues through local generated revenue, the extent of influence partially and together, the total, direct or indirect influence and how the implications for regional financial performance in the provincial government West Java. The research method uses quantitative methods and summative evaluative research, which emphasizes harmony with indicators of achievement. Data collection techniques are carried out by means of document study. This study uses secondary data types with time series methods (periodic). The analysis technique used to find the magnitude of the influence is regression analysis and correlation analysis to determine the influence directly and indirectly and in combination on the path analysis. To assess how regional revenues, have implications for financial performance, the analysis of regional financial independence, regional financial capability analysis, fiscal decentralization analysis, analysis of effectiveness and efficiency are used. The result of this study is a novelty in measuring the causes of variables that affect the total realization of regional income so that it can provide an illustration that there is a significant influence between labor absorption, investment realization, total realization of regional income through local generated revenue and a deeper review of performance regional Finance, especially the regional finances of the West Java provincial Government in 2015 to 2017 have a good performance which is effective and efficient.**

Keywords—manpower absorption; investment realization, regional original income (PAD); total realization of regional revenues; regional financial performance; performance analysis; West Java Province

I. INTRODUCTION

Performance can be interpreted as a measurable activity of an entity during a certain period as part of the measure of work success [1]. Regional finance is all regional rights and obligations in the context of implementing regional government that can be valued with money including all forms of wealth relating to the rights and obligations of the region within the framework of the Regional Budget (Chapter 1, Article 1, Paragraph 5 Government Regulation No. 58 of 2005) The implementation of regional autonomy brings changes to management. Regional Finance in general and the management of the Regional Budget in particular are fully handed over to regional governments.

One of the objectives of implementing regional autonomy and fiscal decentralization is to increase regional independence and reduce fiscal dependence on the central government. Increasing regional independence is very close to the ability of regions to manage and produce locally generated revenue or PAD and other sources. This management ability reflects regional financial performance [2].

Financial performance is generally reflected in the balance sheet financial statements, budget realization reports, and cash flow statements. Financial performance is generally reflected in the balance sheets of financial statements, budget realization reports, and cash flow statements [3]. Financial reports the central government has a financial reporting structure called the central government budget. Has a financial report structure called the APBN or state budget. Likewise for the local government, it is called the APBD. The same goes for the regional government, called the APBD or regional revenue and expenditure budget. PAD is in the APBD report. PAD is in the APBD report. The structure of the APBD is shown in Table 1. The structure of the APBD of the West Java Province. The structure of the APBD is shown in Table 1. The structure of the APBD of West Java Province. In relation to this regional source of income, the financial performance is an indicator of regional independence in the financial sector. Relation to this local revenue sources, the Financial Performance is an indicator of the region's autonomy risk a financial sector. The main source of regional income is regional original income

originating from regional tax revenues, regional retribution, part of regional asset management profits and other legitimate PAD. The main source of regional income is regional original income originating from regional tax revenues, regional retribution, part of regional asset management profits and other legitimate PAD. Financial performance measurement shows planning, implementation and implementation of strategies that provide basic improvements. Financial performance measurement shows planning, implementation and implementation of strategies that provide basic improvements [4].

The implementation of regional autonomy in Indonesia brought changes to management. The implementation of regional autonomy in Indonesia brought changes to the management of regional finance in general and the management of regional budgets in particular which were fully handed over to regional governments. Regional Finance in general and management of the Regional Governments. In Government Regulation No. Government Regulation No. 105/2000 stated the general principle of regional financial management which includes: 105/2000 stated the general principle of regional financial management which includes:

- Regional financial management is carried out correctly, right in order, obey the laws and regulations that apply efficient, effective and accountable.

- All regional revenues and regional expenditures are recorded in the Regional Budget, changes in APBD and APBD calculations.

- Regions can form a reserve fund.

- Regions can look for other financing sources, such as predetermined sources of funding such as cooperation with other parties.

- The principles of Regional Financial management are regulated in the Regulations the area by the APBD is prepared with a performance approach.

The government regulation has provided direction general to the regional government in preparing and implementing the Regional Budget. Besides that, regions are required to be more skilled in the process of drafting and implementing APBD using a performance approach. Budget with a performance approach is a budget system that prioritizes efforts to achieve work outcomes or output from the planned input cost allocation (Explanation of PP No. 105/2000) [4].

Furthermore, measurement of performance is defined as a financial and non-financial indicator of a work carried out or the results achieved from an activity, a process or an organizational unit. Performance measurement is a form of accountability, where higher valuation becomes a guideline that must be fulfilled, performance measurement data can be the next improvement program [5].

In one of study using a model with these characteristics, the central and regional governments would enable allocate funds to municipalities of similar characteristics, as they identify those municipalities that are managing their available resources efficiently, and the causes of the inefficiency.

Hence, the government could adjust the allocation of municipal funds and make them dependent on unsatisfactory elements of the municipal financial condition. The introduction of financial performance models would also be valid in an international context. This respect, the following levels should be considered [6,7].

Some variables that are thought to have an effect on the sources of regional income are taxes, investment value, project value and total employment. In order to perform a good regional financial performance, the regional government manages the regional income sources to be more beneficial for the development of the region itself [6].

The regional financial performance itself is said to be good if the realization of revenues is greater than the target set, and vice versa with the realization of expenditure [1].

West Java is the province with the highest population, namely 45,340,800 people consisting of 18 districts and 9 cities spread on the western part of Java Island bordering the provinces of DKI Jakarta, Banten and Central Java. With its potential to be able to contribute to the National Gross Domestic Product of 14.33%, industry sector GDP of 60% and Foreign Investment construction of 34.46% as well as the National Rice producer, due to the government's role in managing the West Java province to increase its regional income sources [8].

In Latin America, labor force is significantly take a part to extended the regional generated revenue though dis-utilized in industrial investment [9]. In EU-15 Labor mobility force shocks the generated revenue lower than US [10].

This research purpose to obtain a more in-depth study of the effect of the level of absorption of labor, realization of investment, the value of project tax revenues, on the realization of regional revenue and to dig some information about how big is the influence of labor absorption, investment realization, project value, local tax revenue on the receipt of regional income both partially and jointly, also obtaining a deeper study of how the implications of regional revenues and total regional revenues have implications for the regional financial performance.

II. LITERATURE VIEW

Absorption of labor, is the number of work units that get a job in a certain period. Absorption of labor, which is a number of jobs that get a job in a certain period. Absorption of labor is a certain amount of labor used in a particular business unit or in other words employment is the number of workers working in a business unit. The absorption of labor is a particular business unit, which is the number of workers who work in a business unit. In the absorption of in labor absorption this workforce is influenced by two factors, namely external factors and internal factors. Workforce is influenced by two factors, namely external factors and internal factors. These external factors include the level of economic growth, inflation, unemployment and interest rates. These external factors include the level of economic growth, inflation, unemployment and interest rates. In the business world it is not possible to influence these conditions, it is only the government that can handle and affect

these conditions, only the government can handle and influence external factors. Affect external factors. By looking at these conditions, developing a small industrial sector can be done by using factors at this condition, developing a small industrial sector can be done using internal factors from the industry which include wage rates, labor productivity, capital, internal from industry which includes wage rates, labor productivity, capital, and non-wage labor expenditure. And non-wage labor expenditure in Boediono (in 1992).

Investment realization, is the investment value realized in a certain period. Realization of investment, are investment value realized at a certain period. Investment is every use of a number of production sources or capital resources invested in a project that is planned to be carried out and / or business that has been running with the aim of obtaining benefits both directly and indirectly in the future with respect to the goods or services that will be produced by the project that is. Investment is a number of production sources or capital resources that are both directly and indirectly beneficial to the goods. Or services that will be produced by the project that is [7,11].

Regional income is the total Regional income is the total revenue of regional government, either district or city government or provincial government, which includes income groups in the form of regional Original Income, Balancing Funds, and Other Legitimate Revenues. Acceptance of regional government, either government or provincial government, which includes income groups in regional original income, balancing funds, and other legitimate income [8,25].

Regional Original Income is referred to hereinafter as PAD, which is income received by the district or city government including Regional Taxes, Regional Retributions, Regional Company Profit Parts and legitimate PAD sources. Regional Original Income and Regional Government, including Regional Taxes, Regional Retributions, Regional Company Profit Parts and legitimate PAD sources [12].

Regional financial performance is, Regional Financial Performance or Regional Government Financial Performance is the level of achievement of a result of Regional Government Financial Performance, which includes the budget and realization of PAD by using financial indicators determined through a policy or statutory provision for a budget period financial ratios. Local Government Financial Performance which is the level of achievement of the Regional Government Financial Performance, which covers the budget and realization of PAD using financial indicators determined through policy or statutory provisions during the budget period in the form of financial ratios. Regional Financial Performance Indicators [12].

To determine the Regional Financial Performance Indicators, there are basically things that can be used as performance indicators, namely Budget Performance and Performance Budgets. Basically, there are those things that can be used as indicators of performance, namely Performance Budget and Performance Budget. Budget Performance is an instrument used by the DPRD to evaluate the performance of regional heads, whereas the Performance Budget is an instrument used by regional heads to evaluate work units under the control of the executive staff. Budget Performance is the

instrument used by the DPRD to evaluate the performance of regional heads, whereas the Performance Budget is an instrument used by regional heads to evaluate work units under the control of the executive staff. The use of performance indicators is very important to know whether a work program has been implemented efficiently the use of performance indicators is very important to know whether a work program has been implemented efficiently and effectively [9].

The indicators used in measuring regional financial performance are as follows: The indicators used in measuring regional financial performance are as follows:

A. Surplus / Deficit APBD Analysis

This analysis is used to monitor the fiscal policies of regional governments. This analysis is presented in 2 approaches according to PP 58 of 2005, namely: surplus / deficit = regional-regional income, while according to PMK (Minister of Finance Regulation) 72 of 2006, namely: surplus / deficit = (income-expenditure) + silpa + withdrawal of reserve funds. Mentioning that: surplus or equal income to regional income, while according to Minister of Finance Regulation, PMK No. 72 of 2006, mentioned that Surplus or deficit equal to income plus Remaining More Budget Financing plus withdrawal of reserve funds.

B. Degree of Fiscal Decentralization (DFD)

DDF between the central government and regional governments is generally indicated by variables such as (i) PAD to total regional revenue, (ii) Ratio of Tax Revenue and Regional Taxes (BHPBP) to Total Regional Revenue (TPD), (iii) Ratio of Regional Ban Loans (SBD) towards TPD. (I) PAD to total regional revenue, (ii) Ratio of Tax Revenue and Regional Taxes (BHPBP) to Total Regional Revenue (TPD)), (iii) Ratio of Regional Ban Loans (SBD) against TPD [10,13].

C. Degree of Fiscal Autonomy (DOF)

Regional Financial Independence is to show the ability of the Regional Government to self-finance government activities, development and services to the community that has paid taxes and levies as a source of income needed by the region (Halim, 2004). The independence of regional finance is to show the ability of the regional government to self-finance government activities, development and service to the people who have paid taxes and levies as a source of income needed by the region [10].

D. Fiscal / Fiscal Position

Tax business can be interpreted as the ratio between tax revenues and the capacity to pay in a region. The business tax can be interpreted as the ratio between tax revenues and the capacity to pay in the area. One indicator that can be used to determine the ability to pay community taxes is GDP. One indicator that can be used to determine the ability to pay community taxes is GDP. If GDP increases, then the ability to pay taxes also increases. If GDP increases, then the ability to pay taxes also increases. This means that the administration of regional revenues can increase tax power [10]. This means that

the administration of regional revenues increases tax power [10].

E. Effectiveness Analysis (CLR)

This analysis describes the ability of local governments to realize planned PAD, compared to targets set based on regional real autonomy [10]. This analysis illustrates the ability of local governments to realize planned PAD, compared to targets set based on real regional autonomy [10].

F. Regional Performance Tax and Retribution Index

The Regional Tax and Retribution Performance Index is used to find out the types of regional tax / retribution included in the prime category, potential, developing and underdeveloped. The Regional Tax and Retribution Performance Index is used to determine the type of regional tax included in the prime category, potential, developing and underdeveloped.

G. Regional Independence Ratio

This ratio is used to measure the relationship pattern and level of regional capacity.

H. Regional Loan Ability (DSCR)

The ability of a region to obtain money or benefits from other parties is used to accelerate economic growth and improve public services. The ability to obtain money or benefits is used to accelerate economic growth and improve public services.

III. METHODS

The research method used uses quantitative research and evaluation research to assess regional financial performance. Data collection technique in a study document, using secondary data obtained periodically (time series) in the West Java Report in the figures of the West Java Central Bureau of Statistics and the Regional Investment Coordinating Board of West Java Province as well as the Office of PMPTSP West Java during 2013 to 2017. Data samples were financial report data which is recapitulated according to each of the 18 Regencies and 9 Cities in the West Java Province.

From the description of the background, framework on research such as that shown in Figure 1. Research Framework
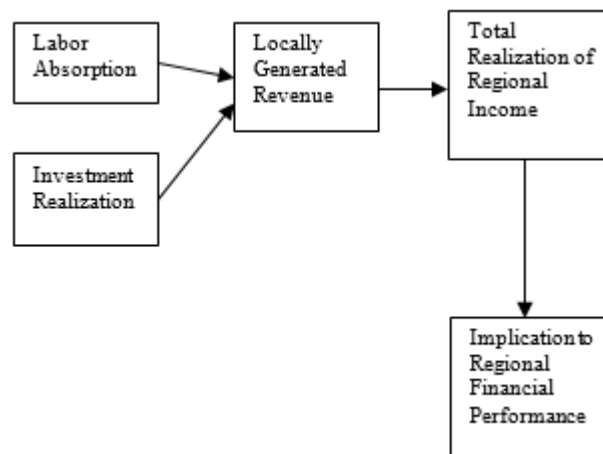

Fig. 1. Research framework.

The stages of testing are carried out to test the normality of the data, test the classical assumptions, and determine structural equations and look for the 0perationalization of variables includes exogenous variables as Labor Absorption, Realization of Investment, variable intervening as Locally Generated Revenue and endogenous variables as Total Realization of Regional Income. The source of the data comes from secondary data that has been published through the Data of the Central Java Province Central Bureau of Statistics in 2013-2017 [14].

The hypothesis of this research is proposed:

Hypothesis 0, there is no effect of Labor Absorption, Realization of Investment towards Total Realization of Regional Income through Locally Generated Revenue partially or simultaneously.

Hypothesis 1, there is effect of Labor Absorption, Realization of Investment towards Total Realization of Regional Income through Locally Generated Revenue partially or simultaneously.

Hypothesis 3, Regional Financial Performance is in good performance as effective and efficient.

The analysis test used is to use the path analysis method, which requires a classic assumption test, such as normality test data, Heteroscedasticity test using Glesjer method, multicollinearity test, and autocorrelation test with Durbin-Watson, and regression tests and correlation to find the correlation coefficient. Correlation test is used to determine the relationship between variables by using regression and hypothesis testing using the T test to determine the effect of magnitude and significance [15,16]. The stages of testing are carried out to test the normality of the data, test the classical assumptions, determine structural equations and look for the magnitude of the influence. To test the hypothesis, it will be carried out by the conformity test of the F model. Correlation Test and regression to determine the relations [17].

The Regional Financial Perform measure as shown as in the Table 1 and Table 2.

TABLE I. CRITERIA FOR MEASUREMENT OF REGIONAL FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Percentage Ratio (%)	Independence Area	Independency Regional Finance	Level of Decentralization Fiscal
0.00-10.00	Very good	Very low	Very less
10.01-20.00	Well	Low	Less
20.01-30.00	Enough	Is being	Is being
30.01-40.00	Is being	Enough	Enough
40.01-50.00	Less	High	Well
More than 50.00	Very less	Very high	Very good

TABLE II. CRITERIA FOR EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY RATIO REGIONAL FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Percentage Ratio (%)	Effectiveness	Efficiency
100% up	Very effective	Not efficient
90 – 100 90 - 100	Effective	Less efficient
80 – 90 80 - 90	Effective enough	Quite efficient
60 – 80 60 - 80	Less effective	Efficient
Under 60%	Ineffective	Very efficient

IV. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Analysis of Classic assumption give the result The results of the normality test using the One sample K-S Test show data that the data are normally distributed, and the multicollinearity test on the results of the VIF value <10, shows no multicollinearity. With the Glesjer test, the Heteroscedasticity test is proven by the significance value in Labor absorption is 0,880, Realization on Investment is 0,276, and Local Generated Revenue is 0,08, which means that it is greater than required, that is equal to 0.05, so there is no Heteroscedasticity. Autocorrelation test with Durbin-Watson test results amounted to 1,138 for 4 variables and n = 27, compared with dU at 1,515, and dL at 0,878. Indicates that there is no positive autocorrelation or negative autocorrelation. For that the classic assumption test conditions have been fulfilled to do the next test.

From the regression analysis obtained an adjusted R² of 0.910, which means that the effect of Labor absorption, Realization Investment and Local Generated Revenue towards Total Realization Regional Income simultaneously is 91%, and 9% is influenced by other factors. Although for the realization of investment the effect is not significant, but this gives a negative contribution if the investment is made by the local government.

The model equation proposed in this study is:

$$TRRI = 0.759LA - 0.05\,RInv + 0,267\,LGR + 0,09e. \quad (1)$$

To find out the existence of a correlation or influence directly, indirectly or in total influence, from the results of testing the correlation analysis is shown in the correlation table in Table 3 Correlation Table.

TABLE III. CORRELATION ANALYSIS

		LA	Rinv	LGR	TRRI
Labor absorption	Pearson Correlation	1	0,511	0,769	0,939
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0,006	,000	0,000
	N	27	27	27	27
Realization of Investment	Pearson Correlation	0,511	1	,531**	0,480
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,006		0,004	0,011
	N	27	27	27	27
Local Generated Revenue	Pearson Correlation	0,769	0,531	1	0,825
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,000	0,004		0,000
	N	27	27	27	27
Total Realization of Regional Income	Pearson Correlation	0,939	0,480	0,825	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,000	0,011	0,000	
	N	27	27	27	27

By using the regional financial performance formula, the calculation results can be seen in Table 4.

TABLE IV. RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF RATIO KINERJA KEUANGAN DAERAH PROPINSI JAWA BARAT WEST JAVA PROVINCE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Year	Performance assessment				
	Independence Finance	Dependency Finance	Centralized Fiscal	Effectiveness	Efficiency
2013	4,189	0.759	0.642	116%	115%
2014	3,999	0.684	0.584	105%	93%
2015	6.318	0.743	0.665	99%	79%
2016	1,604	0.998	0.615	107%	100%
2017	1,181	0.998	0.541	93%	106%

TABLE V. REGIONAL FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Year	Performance Assessment				
	Independence Finance	Ability Finance	Decentralization Fiscal	Effectiveness	Efficiency
2013 2013	very good	very low	very less	very effective	not efficient
2014 2014	very good	Very low	very less	very effective	less efficient
2015 2015	very good	very low	very less	Efektif Effective	efficiency
2016 2016	very good	very low	very less	very effective	less efficient
2017 2017	very good	very low	very less	Efektif Effective	not efficient

V. Discussion

Answering in accordance with the results of the study [6], that the Local Generated Revenue (PAD) simultaneously has a significant effect on the financial performance of the regency and city governments in South Sumatra Province, meaning that the overall PAD component greatly influences financial performance in district and city governments in Sumatra Province South in accordance with the principles of regional autonomy.

Proof of the effect of investment realization does not occur and this is contrary to research [18], which states that investment has a positive and significant effect on GDP. In absorbing workforce and native income the regions get the same results, which is significant.

The magnitude of the negative effect is, however, quite small: a 10 percent increase in external transfers to local governments is associated with approximately a quarter of one percent drop in own-revenue generation. Is different between this case [19,20]. Discussion of how the performance assessment results can be summarized in Table 5. In general the financial performance of the regions in terms of independence is very good and the financial capacity shown from the very low dependency ratio and dependence on the central government is very low, this means that the local government is able to finance its own government activities effectively. In terms of efficiency, in addition to 2015, it is not yet efficient and there is still a waste in spending or regional expenditure. The level of good efficiency can only be achieved in 2015. This is in accordance with the empirical study [21]. Whereas the regional government tends to be inefficient in regulating the regional budget or expenditure of the region as found in the study [22].

Slightly different from the results of research shows that the level of independence in 2007-2011 is still very low, the effectiveness ratio of financial performance in 2007 was ineffective, in 2008 showed that financial performance was quite effective, 2009 and 2010 showed very effective financial performance, and in 2011 showed that financial performance already effective [4]. The efficiency ratio for 2007-2011 shows that financial performance is very efficient because it is below the 1% figure.

The variable data studied should be expanded to link the causal factors of total regional government revenues such as the research conducted [23], which examines taxes, subsidies with relation to PAD, as well as Regional Expenditure restrictions [24]. In the study Wong [25], the focus of this article is to examine the relationship between local economic growth and local government revenue capacity. A model between the number of agricultural, manufacturing, service, and retail establishments per capita and employees per capita on real local government property tax capacity per capita.

VI. Conclusion

The results of this study do not prove that the realization of investment has a significant effect both partially and simultaneously on total regional revenues. This can happen because of the possibility of a limited amount of data that is not large enough so that further research needs to be done. For variable revenue and employment area proved a significant influence either partially or simultaneously. Other variables such as taxes, subsidies, total projects, realization of regional expenditures, regional economic growth, etc. may be other variables that can be further investigated.

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